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MEMENTOES.

Down deep in the lowermost drawer,
Away from the cold, careless gaze,
They lie in a time-tinted cover—
Mementoes of earlier days.

There lies in that precious package
A note; but the delicate hand
That traced it hath long swayed a sceptre
Afar off in Beulah's fair land.

Beside it a lock, brightly silvered
With time and the toils of the past,
Is laid, but the Infinite bosom
That weary head pillows at last.

Another, of deep glossy blackness,
Recalls a beloved mother's care.
She went ere the dews of life's evening
Had fallen, the kingdom to share.

These others—ah! well, 'tis enough
The ribbon all soiled to untie;
Too bitter the griefs they awaken—
Touch not—undisturbed let them lie.

He only who fashioned so wisely
The heart can its secrets best keep;
Then, wake not their sad, mournful echoes.
But tenderly hush them to sleep.

When the Ship Comes In.

A sweet-faced woman and a sweet-faced child are wandering among the shipping docks of the great city. The woman is plainly dressed, but evidently in her best attire, and there is a touch of gentility in her finery, in the real lace collar, relics of better days, perhaps, the pearl earrings and the neat gloves. The child is neatly dressed, too, and as she clasps the woman's hand, looks love at her guardian. But the woman's face is not at its best now, a care-worn look, and a faint wrinkle upon the pale forehead that ages her and lessens the charm of her features.

She is inquiring of the dockmen, of the stevedores, of the loungers about the wharves, whether the brig Good Luck has come in. She always receives the same reply to her eager question, for the brig Good Luck has been lost a month ago, dashed on a lee shore, and ground to pieces by the sea, and will never come in—never—never more.

If they told her, she wouldn't believe them, for the woman and her child have supreme faith that the brig Good Luck will come in soon with cargo and crew, though they have been asking the same question and same prayer for many and many a day.

Then she goes across the street and winds her way among the bales and boxes and passing carts, and through all the hubbub and bustle of the wharf, and climbs a flight of stairs to where the brig's owners have their office. They are used to seeing her. They smile sadly when she enters with the child, and look significantly at one another, as much as to say: "Poor thing! she's mad. No wonder, no wonder!"

Mad! Yes, she is mad with "hope deferred," with anxiety to meet her husband, Caleb Shelter, master of the brig Good Luck; to meet the master of the brig, her husband and the father of her child. Why does he stay away from her so long?

"Is the Good Luck in yet?" she asks of a clerk.

"Not yet, ma'am."

"She is expected, of course to-day?"

"Of course."

"There's a vessel coming in now. I see the tall masts. Look! Look!" pointing out of the office window to the river front. "Maybe that's it! Ellie, dear, look! there's father's vessel, with father on board!"

The child clasps her little hands at the sight.

"Sorry to say that ain't it, ma'am," says the clerk, relapsing into his calculations and paying no more attention to the woman.

She stares out of the open window at the approaching vessel drawn by a tug, and then with a blank look upon her face, and a moan that is heartrending, says:

"No, Ellie, no! That is not the Good Luck. I see the figure-head. The figure-head of Good Luck is an angel; a white and gold angel. No, no! that isn't it."

"But papa will soon come home, won't he, mamma?" whispered the child.

Old Mr. Tawman, who is the head of the establishment here, now comes from behind his desk, and, approaching the woman, says in a kindly tone:

"Mrs. Shelter, sit down; make yourself as comfortable as you can in a dingy office like this. Here, little one, come here, give me a kiss. A bright, pretty little dear, Mrs. Shelter."

"She looks pale," said the mother. "She is tired; she has been walking too much."

The old gentleman sits down and lifts the little girl on his knee and kisses her.

She winds her arms about his neck and exclaims:

"You'll tell my papa to come soon, won't you?"

"Yes, dear,"

It was the habit of this firm to pay a sort of pension monthly to the widows of captains who were lost in their service. It was not much of a stipend, being only half-pay, but it was certainly a blessing in very many cases. Mrs Shelter had always received her husband's money here, while he was at sea, or it was sent to her when she was sick or the weather was bad.

"Ah, Mr. Tawman, I'm sure the Good Luck will be in to-day."

"Certainly it will. What's to hinder it?" he answers.

He puts the child down and goes over to his desk, and unlocking his drawer he takes out an account book and begins writing a receipt. Then goes over into the cashier's room. While he is there the telegraph clerk calls him over.

Click, clickity click! goes the magic instrument, repeating its dot and dash message.

"Hear that?" says the operator. "That's news for you!" The proprietor could read every word by its sound.

"It's like a message from God," says Mr. Tawman, reverently. "I must not tell her."

He comes back to where the woman is sitting, his face is flushed with emotion; some strange excitement. He throws into her lap a bundle of bank notes.

There, Mrs. Shelter, now go home. Take a car at the door.

"Oh, I'm not tired, And I should like to be here when the brig comes in. But I thank you so much, so much."

"Here, little one," says the good-hearted Tawman, "here's something for you to buy candies with." He puts into her tiny outstretched hand a bright silver quarter of a dollar, and laughs at the wonder and delight of the little recipient.

"I'll keep this for my papa."

Poor little thing, she is weary unto sleep. She cuddles herself in the big chair and sinks into slumber in an instant.

"Now, Mrs. Shelter, you've had no dinner," says Tawman.

"Oh, yes, sir."

"Yesterday, perhaps, but I mean to-day. Go down with Mr. Pelton, there, our young man, and get something to eat. You see we have arrangements for the comforts of our clerks. We give them a hot dinner, and a good dinner too. There's nobody there."

"Go down there and ask the waiter, George," addressing Mr. Pelton, whom he had summoned, "to give this good lady a cup of tea and a piece of toast, some chicken, and all that." Then, pausing a moment, as if propriety and philanthropy are struggling for mastery in his mind,

"No, no, George. Tell Henderson to send the dinner up into the room here, that's better!" The young man leaves the room. Then Mr. Tawman enters the office again and consults the telegraph operator.

"Send this message at once, Mr. Lindsay, if you please." He writes something, and the operator clicks it off at once. It's a long message, a very long message indeed; but the President's message itself is not half so important, so interesting to those whom it concerns.

Then by the time the message is sent, the dinner is ready in Mr. Tawman's private office, when Mrs. Shelter partakes of it, but does not think proper to waken the weary child that she may eat also.

Then Mr. Tawman says: "Now, you had better go. I'll see to the child; I'll bring the little girl up with me to-night."

"No, no!" exclaims the mother. "I must have my Ellie with me always, sir. You are so very good, though, sir; so very good! And is there no news of the Good Luck?"

"Not a word, I'm sorry to say."

"It can't be possible. The brig must come in to-day."

"I'm sure I hope so, with all my heart and soul, Mrs. Shelter."

"I know you do," she responds, with a sigh.

"Now go. I'm sorry you have to waken the child, but I suppose you can't help it."

"Come, Ellie," says the mother, touching her lightly on the shoulder.

The child with a start awakens and cries, "Is it my papa? Dear, dear papa!"

Then, seeing her disappointment, she burst into tears.

"Don't cry, dear, don't cry. The brig will come in. Don't cry!" The good old man speaks soothingly to the sobbing child; and the mother catching her hand walks slowly and sadly away, followed by Mr. Tawman, who lifts the little girl down stairs and helps both her and her mother into a car.

The next morning the woman is again loitering about the wharves with the same agonized inquiry. She again puts the question to the wharfmen, and again only receives the same answer. Then, as before, she seeks the office of the brig owners, still accompanied by her little girl, and asks:

"Has the brig Good Luck come in yet?"

"Not yet, ma'am."

She sighs and looks out of the window at the shipping. She says she will wait for Mr. Tawman, and sits down.

When Mr. Tawman comes, as usual, he greets her very kindly, and kisses the little girl and says:

"I'm sorry the brig isn't in yet!"

"Will it be in to-day?"

"I hope so." And he goes behind his desk and looks over his letters. He has not long been engaged in his correspondence when a scream from the woman startles him.

She has risen and is pointing excitedly out of the window.

"Here is a ship coming in, look, look!"

"That's not it," says a clerk, "that's a schooner."

"Oh, no!" adds Mr. Tawman; "that's not the Good Luck."

"It is! It is!" She darts from the office, dragging the child after her, runs across the bustling wharf out to the very edge of the water.

Mr. Tawman rushed to the window, opens it, and calls to her. To no purpose, however. All the clerks cluster about the window to watch her.

"The woman is mad!" says one. "She is going to drown herself."

Tawman says quietly to the telegraph operator:

"It's the Mary."

The schooner is being towed up the river by a tug. She is making preparations to anchor in the stream opposite the wharf. All this time Mrs. Shelter is standing in the midst of a crowd of excited people waving her handkerchief, and the little girl is waving hers.

"Look! look! there! There's a man overboard!" cried one of the clerks. A cry of alarm goes up from the wharf.

"Heavens!" exclaimed Mr. Tawman, thoroughly aroused. "What does that mean?"

"He's swimming like a fish," says a clerk.

"He has landed. Hark at the cheers!"

"Look! look!" shouted the operators. "She is hugging him; so is the little girl. It's Captain Shelter!"

"Thank God!" exclaimed Tawman, "and pray heaven she may not sink under the shock. Poor woman. How she clings to the drenched man. Dear! dear!"

Then he puts on his hat and runs down the steps like a boy, and darts over to where husband and wife and child are united and happy.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, shaking the captain by the hand, and not caring for the gaping and wondering crowd all around him; "this is good luck, isn't it, eh! Did you get my telegram?"

When the man can speak he answers:

"Yes."

"I planned it all!" chatters old Tawman. "You see I got a dispatch yesterday from the Breakwater, saying that Captain Shelter had been picked up on a raft by the schooner Mary. I told her in the car yesterday that the brig would come in, and come in it did. Over to the office, every one of you, and after dinner and dry clothes, cap, we'll have a talk about business. Come on."

AN exchange says: "When milk sours, scalding will render it sweet again." It is different with an old maid. When she is sour, scalding will only augment her acidity.

The Sacred City.

What a singular spot is Benares the sacred city of the Hindoos. From all parts of India, pious Hindoos come to spend their last days and die, sure of thus obtaining their peculiar form of salvation. All day long from the earliest dawn till sunset, thousands of people bathe on the steps of the gnats, which run along the river's bank for nearly two miles, in the sure and certain hope that by such ablution their sins are washed clean away.

It is an extraordinary sight to sit in a boat and quietly drift with the stream alongside the whole length of this great city, and watch the bathers who fill up the line. Men and women are thus piously engaged, and the usual plan is to bring down a plain robe which they deposit on the stone steps, while they descend into the water in other robes, and there perform the necessary amount of ablutions.

While the bathers stand up to their waists in water, devoutly folding their hands in prayer, or shedding offerings of leaves into the running stream from large baskets, the priests are squatting on the shores by scores, each under an enormous umbrella of plaited bamboo some ten or twelve feet in diameter, and each with a continually increasing heap of small coin presented by the bathers—for what purpose we do not know.

One of the guats is called the "burning gnats," where are staked great piles of lumber, and where the boats that you see coming down the river with enormous stacks of wood upon them unload their burdens. Here, in the midst of the bathers, the dead are burnt by their sorrowing friends. The body is brought down lashed upon a small hand bier. If a man, it is wound tightly in white robes, so that every part is covered; if a woman, the robes are red.

The body is then plunged over head in the stream, and then left lying in the water half submerged, while the friends build the funeral pyre. When the pile is half built the body is laid on, and then more wood, and then the torch is applied, and the smoke of the burning soon pours forth in thick, murky columns. When the wood is burned, all parts of the body that are left unconsumed are thrown into the Ganges, down which they float till the birds and fishes finish what the fire leaves undone. This cremation goes on daily, and during one short visit before breakfast we saw six funeral fires lighted but did not feel called upon to watch the entire destruction of th several pyres.

Arctic Ice.

The unlucky prisoner in the immense field ice during the imposing, unbroken loneliness of the long Arctic night, when the wind is calm, can hear the crackle of the snow under the stealthy tread of the polar bear at an astonishing distance, and hear what a man, speaking loud, says at 1,000 metres distance. It can, therefore, be well understood how the sound of ice-pressures must travel to his ear from enormous distances. "Sometimes," the author writes, "the noise of the ice movements was scarcely to be heard—a mere murmur—and came to our ears as does the play of the waves on a steep coast from the far distance. Sometimes it hummed and roared closer to us, as if a whole column of heavily laden wagons were being drawn over the uneven ice surface." In the sound was combined all manner of noises caused by crackling, grinding, falling of blocks, crushing, and many other phenomena of ice life. It is astonishing how far and how clearly every noise is conducted in the ice. The noise at the very margin of the field on which we were seemed to occur immediately at our feet. If we placed our ears to the ice, the sound was heard so loudly that we might have expected the ice to open under our feet the next moment. The whole dry ice-covering was a vast sounding-board. Whenever, as I lay down to sleep, I placed my ear against the dry, wooden ship's side, I heard a humming and buzzing which was nothing else but the sum of all the noises which occurred in the ice at a great distance from the ship."

The surface of an expanse of young salt-water ice on which no snow has yet fallen is soft so that the footstep is impressed upon its white covering as in melting snow. This is to be observed even at a temperature of 40 degrees C. The unfrozen fluid is not water, but a concentrated solution of salt thrown out by the freezing of the ice beneath.

When summer begins the thawing that occurs is very local and unequal. Any dark body, such as heaps of ashes, or the dropping of bears, eats its way into the snow, absorbing the rays of heat which are reflected off again by the general white surface. The bear-droppings eat their way into the snow, and then into the ice, and the conical hole thus formed fills itself with water. It may at last eat its way right through the ice where not very thick. Thus are formed the greater part of those holes in drift-ice which are usually ascribed to seals. The author never saw a seal's hole in winter.

Winter Traveling in Colorado.

A recent traveler in Colorado says the train discharges its freight into a dozen coaches, which set off for the mountain pass that lies between Norton and Leadville; they rattle off through the whirling snows towards the range of mountains, which is already thick with storms. Our own way lies across the South Park towards a lower part of the Arkansas Valley; for ten miles the four horses hurry the light open wagon over the snow-covered plain, through the blinding snow that flies before the blasts rushing down from the mountain ravines. Then we find our way upon the regular freighting road that leads in a devious course through the mountain gorges to Leadville. It is a way for which little has been done except by the wheels of the endless trains of wagons; but nature meant this land for roads; the scant foliage and slight rain-fall leave each of the ravines a natural road, and the frost has now bound mud and stones together. Every mile of this trail is occupied by a long caravan of the freighting teams that carry in provisions and take out bullion. The ordinary train consists of many teams, each composed of two wagons, the hinder one being without a tongue, and the two coupled together as closely as two railway cars. Sometimes there are three wagons in the string. Eight or ten mules and a single driver supply the motive power. With this "outfit" one dexterous driver will drag about ten thousand pounds of freight at the rate of twenty-five miles a day. Some of these trains are individual ventures, but commonly a dozen teams are under one wagon-master, who fixes the marches and determines the places where the train shall halt to pass the tides of wagons that set the other way. These caravans give us the most picturesque aspects of this mountain life; the driver's are a strange selection from the vigorous frontiermen. The labor is extremely arduous and the life of the rudest, but the profits are very large; many of these teams earning from thirty to fifty dollars per day, net, for a half year at a time. The men live and generally sleep with their animals, even in this fierce cold. They are silent, indefatigable fellows, brutal in every ontward aspect, yet withal singularly patient with their difficulties and helpful of each other, unless the other is a "greaser." A courteous word or two will always get their aid in passing through the perplexing blockade, where trains going in opposite directions meet on a narrow defile. Their life is one of trials. We are rarely out of sight of dead horses or mules which have broken their legs or died of overwork, and every precipice along the road shows the wreck of wagons that have slipped over the edge into the gorge below. In two hundred miles' travel with them I did not hear a brutal word from one man to another, and I was indebted to them for many considerate acts. They are a marvelously profane lot, but their swearing has a curiously impersonal character. In his difficulties with the teams a man will lift up his voice and address the Infinite in a diabolic homily that would befit Milton's Satan, and then, subsiding like a geyser, remain silent for the rest of the day. At night, when they gather around the fire, in the low-walled, turf-covered ranches, they are perfectly mute; they sit on the benches as still as mummies, until they slip down upon the floor and snore until morning. They seem wrapped in their own thoughts, or in the place where their thoughts ought to be. They often camp alone by the roadside; indeed, many of them seem to prefer the absolute isolation that they find in bivouacking in the scrub woods ten miles from neighbors. One night I sought directions from one of these solitary men. He was a huge, grizzly-bearded fellow, whom I surprised cooking his supper by a little fire in a niche in the rocks near his team. His ugly visage stood out in the blaze of his bacon, which he was toasting on a stick. He gave me sufficient answers without looking up to see who it was shouting at him out of the darkness.

Vanilla, Cinnamon, Cocoanut.

The vanilla plant is trained on poles placed about twelve or eighteen inches apart—one planter has a line of plants about three miles in length. Like the cardamon, it yields fruit after three years, and then continues producing its pods for an indefinite period.

The cinnamon is, as its name indicates, a native of Ceylon. It is cultivated on a light, sandy soil about three miles from the sea, on the southwest coast of the island, from Negumbo to Matura. In its cultivated state, it becomes really productive after the sixth year, and continues from forty to sixty years. The superintendent of the largest estate in that neighborhood, [illegible] not less than 15 varieties of cinnamon, sufficiently distinc in flavor to be easily recognized. The production of the best so injures the plants that it does not pay to cut this at any price under 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per pound. The estate alluded to above, yields from 30,000 to 40,000 lb. per annum; a uniform rate of 4½*d.* per lb. of finished bark is paid for the labor. Cinnamon oil is produced from the bark by distillation; the mode is very primitive and wasteful. About 40 lb. of bark, previously macerated in water, form one charge for the still, which is heated over a fire made of the spent bark of a previous distillation. Each charge of bark yields about three ounces of oil, and two charges are worked daily in each still.

The cultivation of the cocoanut tree and the production of the valuable cocoanut oil are two important Cingalese occupations. These trees, it appears, do not grow with any luxuriance at a distance from human dwellings, a fact whichmay perhaps be accounted for by the benefit they derive from the smoke inseparable from the fires in human habitations. The cultivation of cocoanuts would seem to be decidedly profitable, as some 4,000 nuts per year are yielded by each acre, the selling price being £3 per thousand while the cost of cultivation is about £2 per acre. In extracting the oil, the white pulp is removed and dried, roughly powdered, and pressed in similar machinery to the linseed oil crushing mills of this country, The dried pulp yields about 60 per cent. by weight of limpid, colorless oil, which in our climate forms the white mass so well known in pharmacy.

Marriage Fees in Russia.

A schoolmate in the district of Jucknow, Russia, was engaged to wed the daughter of a landowner in the neighborhood, whose wealth was not at all proportionate to his acres. The bridgegroom, bride and the parents of the latter called on the priest of the lady's village, in order to settle the amount of the wedding fee. The clergyman fixed it at twenty-five roubles. Unhappily, the bride's father was determined to make a show more in accordance with his ancestral dignity than with his impoverished condition, and invited all his kinsfolk and acquaintance from far and near to attend the ceremony. The result was that the procession to the church included no fewer than eleven carriages, all full of wedding guests. When the priest saw this magnificent preparation, he hurried to the bridegroom, and informed him that the fee for a marriage of such pretensions would not be twenty-five, but one hundred roubles. When the man pleaded his poverty as a schoolmaster, the pastor replied by pointing to the signs of his father-in-law's wealth. The wedding party held a consultation, and, indignant at the priests conduct, resolved that the whole procession should drive off to the next village. The priest outwitted them, however; his messenger arrived at his brother cleric's door long before the lumbering coaches, so that when they reached the church, and asked the price of the sacerdotal function, the parish priest was ready with the reply, "One hundred roubles." The procession started again for a further village, but the messenger had been there before them; the priest of the place could not marry them for less than one hundred roubles. They experienced a similar discomfiture, according to the reports, at no less than four village churches, and it was only after a long drive across the country that they succeeded in finding "little father," who readily consented to bestow the sacramental benediction of matrimony for the fee which the lady's own pastor had originally asked.

A Dueling Reminiscence.

The recent unveiling of the statue of Alexander Hamilton, in New York, brings up recollections of the ground upon which the duel between Hamilton and Burr was fought. In a recent conversation with an elderly gentleman, an old New Yorker, this subject was brought up, and he gave a graphic account of a duel between one Dr. Barton and Mr. Graham, not far from the very spot where Hamilton had lost his life some years before. In the spring of 1820 or 1821 the narrator, being then a young man and the owner of a fast Whitehall boat, was approached one evening by two gentlemen who wished to know if he would take a party from the foot of Cortlandt street the next morning at 5 o'clock. This the narrator promised to do, and at the time appointed he was on hand with his boat, manned by four oarsmen, and himself at the tiller. Three gentlemen got on board, and he was directed to steer toward Paulus Hook, (now Jersey City.) From there they proceeded up the river to a spot on the beach above Hoboken, and about 100 yards from where the memorable duel had been fought. They all landed, and about fifteen minutes afterwards another boat, owned by a "Capt." Anthony B. Fountain, put ashore, with Mr. Graham and another party. When this last boat landed, and while stepping ashore, Graham stumbled and fell over a rock, saying to the gentleman with him, who turned out to be his second, "Eddy, it won't do to fall yet." This was the first intimation the narrator and "Capt." Fountain received that a duel was about to take place. While the seconds were measuring the ground, an old farmer and several men with hoes over their shoulders, approached the spot, and one of the men hurried as though he were about to try and stop matters where they were, but the old farmer said, "Stop, John, ——— it all, if they want to shoot, let them shoot one another." After some ten paces were measured off on the beach, the seconds tossed for choice of position, the principals took their pistols, and Barton took his stand facing the south, Graham facing north. The narrator and "Capt." Fountain stood near the beach about midway between the combatants, the seconds and the doctor who was with them standing opposite.

When the signal was given they fired, Graham's shot striking the ground about midway between the combatants, and Barton's shot almost grazing Graham's right side. After the first fire a short conversation ensued between the principals and seconds, which the narrator did not overhear, after which they again took their positions. At the second fire Graham fired first without hitting Barton, and Barton, after taking deliberate aim, fired, hitting Graham in the groin. The injured man jumped about two feet into the air, and the narrator and "Capt." Fountain ran to the spot and caught him as he fell. Dr. McLeod then examined him, and observed, "It is all day with him." Graham said, "Barton, my dear fellow, you have shot me; I forgive you." Barton said, "I am sorry." The old farmer and his men then [illegible] the place the parties had taken to their respective boats. On first leaving the shore the boats were somewhat separated, but they afterwards came together, and Barton took from his pocket a flask containing brandy and passed it to Graham. The two boats then took different directions, the narrator taking Barton back to Cortlandt street, and on the way the narrator asked Barton why he shot Graham after the latter's pistol went off, and his reply was, "My God, I never thought of it," and the narrator was convinced from his manner that it had never occurred to him that he might have thrown away his fire. Barton told the narrator (and at such a time it is to be supposed that he would have told the truth) that the pistol with which he had shot Graham was the identical pistol with which Burr had shot Hamilton.

Barton went to the City Hotel and packed his trunks, and was rowed to Staten Island. He was then driven across to Amboy, thence to Cape May, where a pilot-boat conveyed him to a ship bound for Havre. The narrator understands that he remained in Paris for some time, and was engaged in the office of the United States Consul. Graham died before the boat reached shore, and there was considerable excitement at the time over the affair. The narrator, "Capt." Fountain, as also the oarsmen in the two boats, kept shady for a few days, but upon being advised to go to the proper authorities and make a clean breast of it, they did so and were discharged.

Winter Care of Late Broods.

Late broods of chickens frequently occur where fowls are allowed their liberty. It is a waste of eggs, hen's time, and chicks. They will come out sometimes on the very borders of winter. Oftentimes these broods are as fine and promising as any brought out earlier in the season, but there is small hope of rearing them. If not too late some may grow up, but they can never be any profit. They soon become stunted and mature in a dwarfed condition. By confining them in a warm, sunny building, they may be comparatively comfortable if well fed (and winter chicks consume an enormous quantity) but the nights are too severe. This tells on the growth. The better plan is never to allow a hen to sit late in the season, and it may be avoided if strict watch be kept. It is only neglect that permits hens to sit in the fall. Chicks that are brought out in July are little expense in rearing, and become profitable, as well as those in August and many times in September, but later than this the balance in their favor is small. If given three or four weeks with a majority of fine days, they obtain so great a start that the coming cold weather does not pinch them so much. In that time they become feathered, and if confined during winter, with plenty of feed they will grow finely, and by spring, the pullets will be ready to lay. The fowls should be assorted well, and the late broods and hens that are not laying should be kept separate from those that are in laying condition.

They should not be crowded together in a small place on scanty rations. The better way is to give all an equal chance and sufficient food. Do not permit the presence of two or three young roosters, but behead all such useless fowls as soon as fit for the pot, and keep only the breeders required. If there be no convenient place where they may run separately or singly, allow them to run with the layers. Never confine two or more fine cocks together, unless they are for the shambles, for they will fight and destroy each other's beauty. Too many cocks are a detriment. Laying hens are cross and pugnacious. For this reason it is better to make two flocks in winter—the layers and the non-layers. There are generally both sorts even among fowls of the same breed, and in different breeds the variation is still greater. Late broods require some nursing, and more frequent feeding. It is a good plan to give soft feed, which is a little warm, in severe weather, as a crop full of cold grain chills the immature bodies and brings on indigestion. Where hens are kept in laying all the time during cold weather, the grain must be warmed. It is better to feed fully matured birds on whole grain. Corn should be either boiled, or baked with a little grease (either tallow or lard) melted in while hot. This is excellent for laying hens and is relished. Care should be taken, however, that it be not too hot. The kernels, although cool on the surface may be scorching inside, and may be an injury instead of a benefit. Smaller grains do not require this preparation. Late broods, when kept in a thrifty condition, often make fine fowls for another season, and frequently become show birds, as their season of moulting occurs so much earlier, that they are generally in feather and condition at the early autumn shows.

The Home of St. Columba.

At the western extremity of the Garveloch group there is a small island separated from its larger neighbor by a narrow strait. Its cliffs are lower, more broken and rugged; and far down over their beetling brows appear patches of grass and wild flowers, which give them a softer appearance. Fronting the mainland, the land rises abruptly in a wall-like face, but at the back it slopes gradually down to the level of the sea. In some places its trap-dykes have been isolated by the action of the tides, and project from the rocks like Cyclopean walls; while at the south end there are deep caves mantled with ivy, and huge arches like the fantastic rock scenery of Carisaig, on the opposite shore of Mull. A fringe of rugged rocks, with sharp teeth-like projections, standing out in the water, guards it on the western side: with tortuous channels, running in among them to the shore like the reef around a coral island. By the natives of the district this island is called "Eilean na Naomh," or the "Isle of Saints." It has been identified almost beyond doubt as the "Insula Hinba," or "Hinbina," to which Adamnan refers in his "Life of St. Columba," as one of the islands on which the great Celtic apostle had founded his earliest monasteries. From time immemorial it has enjoyed a sacred reputation, a *religio loci*. Before the time of St. Columba it was, probably, like Iona, the seat of so-called Druidic worship, or whatever kind of nature-cult the primitive inhabitants had favored. St. Brendan, whose name is still commemorated in that of the neighboring parish of Kilbrandon, had placed upon it a Christian establishment, supposed to have been a college for training preachers of the Gospel, previous to its occupation by the monastery of St. Columba, and their establishment was, in all likelihood, swept away in the severe struggle between the Picts and the Dalriadic Scots, in the year 560, which ended in the defeat of the latter. The old Gaelic word for college, viz., *Aileach*, is still preserved in the name of Elachnave, by which the island is best known in our guide-books. Between it and Oronsay there was once a close ecclesiastical connection; its parsonage and vicarage feinds having, previous to 1630, belonged to the celebrated priory of that island, which in its turn was an appanage of Holyrood Abbey, near Edinburgh. Latterly it has been included in the parish of Jura. For many centuries it has been uninhabited, and with the exception of shepherds who pay an occasional visit to it to look after their sheep, and a few zealous antiquaries who land on its shores at long intervals—its stern silence is never disturbed by the presence of man.

Lafayette's Tomb.

All Americans should make a pilgrimage to the last resting-place of the great Lafayette at the cemetery of Picpus, Paris. It has been said that it became necessary to abandon this cemetery because it was gorged with dead. This is an error; the room was not lacking, but the place of interment was badly situated in the midst of a quarter thinly populated, but rich; it was beside the "subject of the diatribes of the aristocrats and of the contre revolutionists." The result was its removal. During the early part of the Reign of Terror, a cemetery being needed, choice was made of a sort of desert, which backing up against the very walls of La Folie Chartres, that is to say the Parc-Monceau of to-day, was bounded by the old wall d'enciente the Rue Valois and the Rue du Roche. This was called the Cemetery de Mousseaux, as known officially, but all the people of La Petite Pologne called it the "Cimetiere des Errancis." It was "inaugurated" in July, 1795, by the burial of Charlotte Corday, one of the very first to be interred there. It received also all the "hard cases" of the revolution. The cemetery was very soon closed and never again used. Before the 18th Brumaire no more interments were made there, and its very existence seemed to be ignored. A "cabaret" was established on its site, and people drank, sang, and danced there. The annexation of that suburb of Paris caused this "petit Tivoli" to disappear. The construction of the Boulevard Malesherbes and the extending of the Rue Miromenil scattered nearly the last remains of this ancient cemetery. All that is left of it now is a fragment close to the walls, and some ball players come together there occasionally to enjoy themselves. Picpus, La Madeleine and Les Errancis were, therefore, the three depositaries of the victims of the guillotine.

The Bellati-Chiodo Helioscope.

In military manœuvres on a large scale, one of the principal causes which prevent the understanding of the development and result of a tactical operation is the difficulty experienced by troops of the one side in distinguishing the direction in which the artillery of the other is aimed. To meet this difficulty the Bellati-Chiodo helioscope has been introduced in Italy. A reflector, mounted on a small frame, is directed so as to throw a beam of solar rays on the point aimed at by the artillery, and the troop fired on may thus be enabled to take the tactical formation best suited to the effects the fire might be expected to produce. A subsidiary reflector is used when the solar rays do not strike the chief reflector directly. The apparatus can also be used as a heliograph.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, '81.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column,...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. Samuel Smith and Rev. W. H. Hartman, Preachers.

Protracted meeting in progress which will likely continue over Sabbath.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—Dav. Kimport, supt

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

German preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning.

United Brethren.

Rev. L. M. Gates, Preacher-in-charge.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—English preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday afternoon.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. C. DEININGER, Sec. R. A. BUMILLER, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Official Director

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Dreen.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Burchfield.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams.
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

NO SENATOR YET.

The senatorial battle at Harrisburg still rages and becomes fiercer every day. The breach between the machine ring and the bolters becomes wider and deeper as the fight goes on, and there is now no telling where the lightning will strike and who at last will be chosen. The Democrats should hold together well and act in a body for the best interests of the party and people. On Monday the joint convention had seven ballots, the last of which stood as follows:

Oliver	75
Wallace	66
Grow	49
Baird	1
Agnew	1
Hewitt	4
Gilfillan	2
McVeagh	1
Snowden	1
Whole vote	198

The re-election of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard as a senator of The United States for the state of Delaware will be hailed with satisfaction by thoughtful and patriotic men of every shade of politics. Mr. Bayard's conservatism does not suit the politicians at all times and occasionally places him at a disadvantage as a party leader. But his aim is not so much to be a leader of his party, as it is to shape his course as a legislator in accordance with his own views of the public good. His statesmanship is of a broader scope than mere political partisanship requires and the country would be the better for it if the republican party had the courage and decency to send to the United States senate a few independent and high-minded men like Thomas F. Bayard.—*Patriot.*

GENERAL HUSTED, the "Bald Eagle of Westchester," has introduced in the New York assembly a bill to re-establish the whipping post for "wife beaters" and other "women-beaters." The bill proposes that twenty-five lashes, at least, shall be administered on the bare back for such offenses, the whip to be wielded by the sheriff or a deputy or a constable appointed by him. General Husted is a leading republican and is no doubt casting about for an issue for the next presidential election.—*Ex.*

There is a well grounded suspicion in New York that the whole control of the World's Fair has been seized by "the Grant ring, of speculators and politicians. General Grant would not have identified himself with the undertaking had he not been assured by his wealthy patrons that the requisite funds would be forthcoming. Through the control of the vast patronage of the World's Fair they expect to manufacture a large amount of political capital with a view to future results. The great object is to obtain a firmer footing in the state and city of New York. In this way the Grant ring hope to indemnify themselves for the disfavor of the Garfield administration with which they are threatened in the announcement that Blaine is to be secretary of state. The absolute control of the World's Fair would give them more patronage and power than Garfield's administration could bestow on New York. The public will look with extreme distrust upon an undertaking of this kind under such auspices. While the money kings who belong to the Grant ring will pour out the necessary funds something more is required to make the World's Fair a great success. One of the chief causes of the success of the centennial exposition was its freedom to a great extent from the control of partisans and cliques.—*Patriot.*

A WRITER in the Cincinnati *Commercial* declares that General Garfield is "no one term man like Hayes, who deliberately cut himself off from all chances of a second term by declarations that he did not believe in a second consecutive term." This is doubtless true so far as Garfield's aspirations go. It is already plain enough that the next contest for the presidency within the republican party will be between the Second Term and and the Third Term. We should like to know, though, what the political reformers who supported Garfield and who have advocated a single term of the presidency will have to say to the intrigue already begun for the re-election of the new president in 1884.—*Patriot.*

The friends of temperance in many parts of the country are becoming awakened to the necessity of earnest work in behalf of the cause and are pushing forward their claims in a way that cannot other wise than result in the accomplishment of great good. The question is one of vital importance, not only to us as individuals, but as concerns the welfare of our nation. No friend of temperance can afford to remain silent upon this great question. The injury that strong drink is doing is apparent to all, and of all the questions before the people, that of temperance is the [illegible] and cannot be overlooked by the masses. Intemperance, as we have previously remarked, is sapping the very life blood of our nation, and unless the friends of temperance rally to an earnest support of the principles evoked in the question, an almost irretrievable injury will be the result. The only way to accomplish good results in reference to the question of temperance, is by an earnest and persevering effort on the part of those who have the interests of the good cause at heart.—*Philipsbury Journal.*

The Approaching Comet.

Professor Proctor, the greatest of living astronomers, who has made the investigation of the approaching comet a special study, gives the result of his observations to the public, and his conclusions are that an awful collision of the sun and comet are certain, and that changes in another stellar system will take place, and the sun may afterward resume its ordinary influence. The menacing comet is the one recently visible in 1880 in the Australian heavens, and which is one of the most interesting comets ever seen by man. Views respecting it, not by fanciful theorizers, but by mathematicians of eminence by no means prone to adopt vivid and startling ideas, suggest the possibility—nay, even some degree of probability, that the comet may bring some danger to the solar system. Like the comet of 1843, it passed within about 190,000 miles from the solar surface, and on a path similar to that pursued by the comet of 1843 while in the neighborhood of the sun. The comet of 1880 is, in fact, identical with the comet of 1843, but its period is diminishing rapidly, so that at an early date it may fall into the sun, with this alarming immediate result—that all higher forms of life, at least will be destroyed off the surface of the earth.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 22nd '81.

The House has lately taken up and decided several cases of contested seats and in them the Democrats have acted with a fairness to which the House had been a stranger for twenty years. This is the more commendable because it is well understood that 30 or 40 Democratic seats will be contested in the next House, and no one doubts the old Republican tactics will be pursued. There is hardly an instance during Republican supremacy in the House, in which a member of that party voted to seat a Democrat, or unseat a Republican, or refused to vote to unseat a Democrat. The exceptions were when some men like Ben Butler, whose combativeness occasionally overcame his party loyalty, ventured to vote against a committee on caucus decision. Among the Southern seats contested it is said are all those from Mississippi except one—that of Representative Money. He says all that sayes him from a contest is the fact that not one man is against him.

One influential Senator says he does not think the Senate will amend the House funding bill materially except in one particular, and that will be by giving discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the bonds with 3½ per cent. interest if it is found impossible to float them at 3. It may also increase the percentage allowed for disposing of them from one-fourth per cent. to one half per cent.

By taking advantage of a Democratic Senator's absence on Thursday last, the Republicans of the Senate Military Committee were able to secure a favorable report on the bill putting Ex-President Grant on the retired list. The measure will come before the House for a vote on Monday, and will probably be passed. Its fate in the House is uncertain.

Last night the House went through the occasional farce of trying to force a quorum of members. The officers were sent out to bring in absentees, and the usually silly proceedings took up the whole night. This was all the more ridiculous from the fact that the business on hand was only the passage of a private bill, not the furtherance of any important legislation. Oddly enough the Senate was engaged during an extra session on that and the previous day in angrily discussing the means of punishing some newspaper man for having secured copies of the Chinese treaties prior to their consideration by the Senate. Venerable Senators wished to imprison the newspaper man and otherwise punish him. In similar cases that course has been pursued but never with any good effect. What the Senate should do of course, is to punish the Senator or Senate officers who sold the copy. Senators have only been laughed at when they have done anything else. But it seems impossible for either House or Senate to get through a session without doing something silly.

It will not be safe to believe all that is said about President-elect Garfield's intentions, and the bad feeling of some Republicans at their own supposed ill treatment or at that advancement of their enemies. It is safe, however, to say that Senator Conkling will be very angry if Senator Blaine is made Secretary of State, no matter what other places he himself may be permitted to dispose of. That would be an offence never to be forgiven.

Amongst all the estimates that are made for cabinets, no one has suggested the name of Carl Schurz. This political adventurer has no future. He has heretofore traded upon his control of the German vote, his unimpeached personal character and his cry of "reform." But his stock in trade is all gone. The party will reform him out—his character is smirched all over with scandals, not only as to money matters, but in regard to some other and more disreputable affairs which have heretofore been smothered because of the "party of the second part" his influence over his German compatriots is all gone, and Carl Schurz will soon be what Senator Jones, of Nevada, some years since so emphatically called him, "a d——d dutch tramp."

CARROLL.

There are now two Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court from Ohio, and Mr. Hayes is anxiously waiting for justice Swayne to resign so that he can appoint Stanley Matthews, another Ohio man, to the vacancy. Besides Justice Harlan, of Kentucky, resides only across the river from Ohio, and may almost be claimed from that State. Hayes has certainly done well for his home friends.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—This work is before us, and those who send 10 cents to JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y., for it will be *disappointed*. Instead of getting a cheap thing, as the price would seem to indicate, they will receive a very handsome work of 112 pages, and perhaps 500 illustrations—not cheap, but elegant illustrations, on the very best of calandered paper, and as a set off to the whole, a beautiful Colored Plate that is worth twice the price of the book.

A NEW TREATMENT.

The Golden Elixir of Life. Wonderful Cures.

If you have Consumption, and would know that your cough can be made loose and easy—Hectic Fever and Night Sweats checked in 24 hours; Inflammation taken out of the lungs and air passages at once; that you can be made to gain 3 to 5 pounds of healthy flesh per week; if you have any Chronic Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhoea, loss of sexual power in either sex from any cause; if you have any form of nervous weakness, losing flesh or wasting away, and would know of an immediate relief and certain cure for many of the severest cases in a short time, a new method with new agents to fatten every body, invigorate and make strong and healthy the most hopeless cases, cut this out and write at once for particulars to B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich. 1y

UNSEATED LAND APPEALS.—Appeals will be held in the Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., for the purpose of adjusting the assessed value of unseated lands as follows:

Tuesday, February 1st, for the townships of Haines, Miles, Penn, Gregg, Potter, Harris, College, Ferguson, Half Moon and Patton.
Wednesday, February 2d for the townships of Benner, Spring, Walker, Marion, Liberty, Howard, Boggs, Union, Huston, Worth and Taylor.
Thursday, February 3d for the township of Rush.
Friday, February 4th for the townships of Snow Shoe, Barnside and Curtin.
All persons interested take notice.

ANDREW GREGG, GEORGE SWAB, JACOB DUNKLE, } County Com.

HENRY BECK, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Calvin H. Wise, late of Haines township, decease , having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL SMITH, Administrator.

Hartleton, Union Co, Pa., Jan. 20th, 1881. 6t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers hereby give notice that they have dissolved partnership in the grain business at Coburn Station, the dissolution taking effect from and after Jan. 1st, 1881.

G. W. STOVER, P. H. STOVER.

3t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises in Miles Township near Stover's place. On Friday Jan. 21st, 1881.

All that certain tract or piece of ground, bounded by lands of Jeremiah Haines Geo. Wohlfert and others. Containing sixty acres more or less about twenty acres cleared, the balance in timber. Thereon erected a dwelling house and other out buildings.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day when terms will be made known by

J. H. REIFENYDER, Assignee of Geo. Fiedler.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber about two miles east of Rebersburg, on or about the last of Sept. 1880, a red heifer, white along the belly, white spots at head and a cut in right ear. No other marks. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take the same away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 9th, 2m. WM. KREAMER.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7.00	9.45	2.20	6.45
Lewisburg ar	7.15	10.00	2.25	7.00
Lewisburg lv	7.25			
Fair Ground	7.30	10.06	2.40	
Biehl	7.41	10.21	2.51	
Vicksburg	7.47	10.30	2.57	
Mifflinburg	8.03	10.51	3.13	
Millmont	8.25	11.20	3.35	
Laurelton	8.32	ar 11.35	3.46	
Wicker Run	9.00		4.11	
Cherry Run	9.17		4.30	
Fowler	9.37		4.50	
Coburn	9.48		5.02	
Spring Mills	10.15		ar 5.30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon ar	6.50	ar 9.30	ar 1.20	ar 6.30
Lewisburg	6.35	9.15	1.05	6.15
Fair Ground		9.10	1.00	6.10
Biehl		9.01	12.38	6.00
Vicksburg		8.56	12.42	5.55
Mifflinburg		8.43	12.25	5.40
Millmont		8.25	12.02	5.20
Laurelton		8.15	11.50	5.10
Wiker Run		7.48		4.47
Cherry Run		7.31		4.30
Fowler		7.10		4.10
Coburn		6.58		4.00
Spring Mills		6.30		3.30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kane, Corry and Erie, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Emporium, also Elmira, Watkins, Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Day Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport, Lock Haven and Renovo, Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg via Lock Haven, also Elmira, Watkins and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

VICK'S

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Hay while the sun shines.

The business is honorable, straight-forward and profitable. Do not neglect this notice but write to us and find out what our business is. It will pay you and only cost the price of one postal card. We send full particulars free. Attend to this matter NOW for there is money in it for all who engage with us. If you can only devote one or two hours a day, or the evening, you can make $10 a week. You have only to write us to be convinced of this fact. Send us a Postal card with your full name and address plainly written thereon, and receive by return mail full particulars of a business that will surprise you and make you wonder why you never wrote to us before. Write at once, it will pay you. Address

Buckeye M'f'g C.,
(Name this paper.) MARION, OHIO.

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NEW YORK OBSERVER, 37 Park Row, New York

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov 27th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore	9 09 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo	11 05 a .m
" arr. at	Erie	7 45 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	4 20 p. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	12 20 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 00 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 55 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 10 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore	7 37 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 20 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	12 05 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	3 45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven	11 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	12 25 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	4 40 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	6 35 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	9 00 p. m
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 00 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 15 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 35 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

THE PHILA. Branch CLOTHING HOUSE

Has now opened its

Immense Stock of

Fall & Winter

Clothing.

They

Suit your

eyes, your person and your

POCKETS.

Samuel Lewin, Manager,
BELLEFONTE, PA

DOMESTIC

IT STANDS at THE HEAD

SO LIGHT
A Child can Run it.
SO SIMPLE
It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG
It Never Wears Out.
DOMESTIC

LADIES!

USE "Domestic" Paper Fashions

1893 LADIES' TOLONAISE. 9 Sizes. 30 to 46 Inches. Bust Measure. Price, 35 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

"Domestic" Fashion Co.,
NEW YORK.

BAULAND & NEWMAN,

BELLEFONTE PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

AT

THE BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE STORE.

We are now opening and displaying the Largest best and cheapest stock of goods ever offered in Centre county comprising a full line of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS YARNS, BOOTS & SHOES, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Clothing Made to Order a Speciality.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The pubic are cordiallay invited to call and examine our stock. Remember the place
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Respectfully Yours,

BAULAND & NEWMAN

Our Motto is: One price the best goods, and no misrepresentation.

Great Peremtory SALE OF DRY GOODS AT COST.

F. J. TROXELL,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Agent for the closing out sale of a large and desirable assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shawls,

wool square & long Shawls, Broche, Paisley, and Black Cashmere Shawls, all wool & SKIRTS, CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Satinets, Red, white and plaid Flannels, Linsey, Bleached and Unbleached as well as colored COTTON FLANNELS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Muslins, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Tapestry, Brussels, and wool extra super Ingrain Carpets, also a fine assortment and the most beautiful designs in cheap carpets, besides Hall and Stair Carpet to match. Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window shading and Curtin fixtures. Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon and Wool taken in exchange for goods. If you desire bargains don't forget the place,

Corner of Maine and Vesper Streets, Lock Haven, Penna.

THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME
A MODEL OF SIMPLICITY STRENGTH AND BEAUTY
NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER
AGENTS WANTED
LATEST IMPROVED
MOST POPULAR
BEST
A PATTERN OF PERFECTION
MAKES NO NOISE
& DOES NOT FATIGUE THE OPERATOR
ORANGE (MASS.)
JOHNSON, CLARK & Co. 30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK CITY.

KAMPS.

THE BOOT & SHOE MAN OF LOCK HAVEN.

I have a very large stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, Slippers & Ladies WALKING SHOES,

just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance. I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Haven that buys for cash & pays no rent wherefore I can sell you a better article for the same money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is

KAMP'S

40 CARDS With your name neatly Printed on, for 10 Cts. Songs, one cent each Send for price list. Address, F. MCLAUGHLIN, & Co. LEWISBURG, Pa.

RATTLESNAKE WEED OINTMENT.

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.

NEW REMEDY. SURE CURE.

RHEUMATISM,

Which renders life a burden and finally destroys it, is permanently cured by this remedy. Stiff and swollen joints are restored to their natural condition.

NEURALGIA.

A single application gives relief. Cases of the *longest standing* are permanently cured by a single bottle.

CURES GUARANTEED

in every case. Money refunded to any one not relieved after a fair trial. For sale by all first class druggists.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

RHEUMATIC REMEDY CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Send for statement of cures.

PENSIONS procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heirs of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED. The laws being more liberal now, thousands are entitled to higher rates. Bounty and new discharges procured. Those who are in doubt as to whether entitled to anything should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information."

Address, with stamps, Stoddart & Co. Solicitors of Claims and Patents. Room 8, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.
28-3m STODDART & CO

GILMORE & CO.,
LAW & COLLECTION HOUSE,
629 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Make Collections, Negotiate Loans and attend to all business confided to em. LAND SCRIP, Soldier's Additional Homtead Right and LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, '81.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

WANTED.—A blacksmith at R. B. Hartman's foundry.

Borough election on the 18th Feb.—about a month hence.

Pennsylvania has more post offices than any state in the Union.

The next legal holiday—Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d.

—The celebrated Canadian weather prophet, Venner, predicts an early spring. Get your garden seeds ready.

—The Job work done in the Journal Office will compare well with any work done elsewhere and the prices are remarkably low. Give us a call.

—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, about ten to fifteen bushels potatoes and about five to eight bushels of apples. If it suits you to pay off your subscription in that way bring them along at once.

—The FORKS HOUSE, one of the best hotel stands in this section of the country, situate at Coburn Station on the Lewisburg & Tyrone rail road, is for sale. For particulars apply to
tf G. W. STOVER.

—Mr. E. Jonathan Deininger, of Reading, Pa., has much encouraged and made happy the hearts of the St. John's Lutheran congregation of Millheim by a cash subscription of $200.

The *Scientific American*, gives a recipe for curing burns that has been tried and found to work like a charm. It consists in rubbing the burn with ordinary cooking soda. It removes all pain and trace of the injury.

—Next week our musical friend, Prof. J. H. Feehrer will come to town again, to stay a week and take the wind out of the band boys. Glad to have you come, Joe and expect of course, a call.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE ADJOURNED.—The sale of the property of George Fiedler, near Stoyer's Place, in Miles township, has been adjourned to Friday, Jan. 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. H. REIFSNYDER,
Assignee.

—It is said that Mrs. Catharine Miller, who is to be hung at Williamsport for the murder of her husband, has almost entirely lost her reason. Her case, with that of George Smith, who assisted her in the crime, is to be heard by the Board of Pardons on the 18th inst.

—Do not buy cheap medicines on the score of economy. The best are none too good for the sick, and are the cheapest. Such are the Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, and other standard remedies of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. They are worth all they cost, and should be in every house.

NOTICE.

Wishing to close all my book accounts, I have determined to sell for cash or produce only from and after March 1st, 1881.

I will give my customers the full advantage of a strictly

CASH SYSTEM.

SAMUEL GRENINGER.

WE have received a bound volume containing eleven copies of Ayer's Almanac for 1881, in almost as many different languages. This is just one millionth part of the edition, which, notwithstanding the increased cost of production, the enterprising publishers have issued this year for free distribution in all parts of the world. The polyglot collection is well worth preserving. Dr. Ayer always treats the subjects of health and disease in a serious and dignified manner, and affords his readers a large amount of valuable information. His Cherry Pectoral and other popular remedies are considered standard preparations, as different as possible from the quack nostrums the names of which disfigure natural scenery all over the country.

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS."—The Musical Instrument Store of C. H. Hassenplug, Lewisburg Pa., will henceforth be carried on by Hassenplug & Thomas. They have on hand a large variety of Pianos, Organs, Organettes, and other musical instruments of all standard makes, which they sell at very low prices. They are gentlemen of high character and integrity and have large experience in the business. Mr. Thomas, who is well and favorably known in these parts, expects to make a thorough canvass of this part of Centre county, selling instruments, and we hope he may meet with abundant success. tf

A COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT.—Last week we were shown through the EXCELSIOR DYE WORKS, at Lewisburg, by the obliging proprietor, Wm. A. Davis, Esq. The concern seems to be entirely complete in all its arrangements, and Mr. Davis himself is an expert in the business. He has had many years of experience in this country, England, Germany and Russia. He showed us a number of shawls and gentlemen's suits which had been dyed and pressed, making them appear like new, at a small cost.

We have agreed to act as agent for Mr. Davis in this section and will attend to all work entrusted to us. Read his advertisement in another column and for particulars call at the JOURNAL STORE. tf

A CARD.

To our Friends and Patrons in Centre county.

Owing to a large increase in our business we have concluded to remove to larger and better premises,

April 1st '81.

We are going to the place formerly occupied by Brooke's Confectionery, directly opposite Walls & Co's store, where we will have enlarged facilities to serve our customers.

The Millinery Department will be under the direct supervision of Mrs. B. Harris, who has already engaged the service of several experienced city milliners.

The Notions, Trimmings & Fancy Goods Department will be under the immediate charge of Mr. M. Harris, who will always endeavor to serve the interests of patrons, giving the best goods for the least money possible.

Most Respectfully Yours,
tf B. HARRIS.

—Report of Millheim Grammar School for the week ending Jan. 21st, 1881.

No. of pupils at last report, males—28, females—22, total—50. No. of pupils left since then, males—2, females—3, total—5. No. of pupils belonging to school, males—26, females—19, total—45. No. attending, males—25, females—18, total—43. No. tardy, males—17, females—16, total—33. No. present every day, males—17, females—9, total—26. Average attendance, males—21, females—14, total—35. Per cent. of attendance, males—85, females—78, total—82. No. of visitors. Please come and visit us.

D. L. ZERBY,
Teacher.

P. S. I mean both parents and directors when I request visitors, even editors are not excluded. [When a fellow has nothing to say, he had better say nothing. Ed.]

EXHIBITION.—The Millheim German Evening school under the direction of Mr. Adolph Miller, Millheim, will give a public entertainment in the Town Hall at Millheim, consisting of interesting and comic Declamations, Orations, Dialogues, &c., on Saturday Evening, Feb. 12., '81. The exercises will be conducted in High German and Pennsylvania Dutch, interspersed by Vocal and Instrumental Music.

PROGRAMME:

Salutatory, Mr. R. A. Braniller.

Oration, Der Pitt von der Trapp, [*Peter of Trapp*] Mr. D. L. Zerby.

Declamation. Elpetritschenfange, [*Catching of Elpetritshen*] Mr. J. R. VanOrmer.

Dialogue, Veilegenheit einer Wittfrah, [*Disappointment of a Widow.*] Miss Alice Rilabaugh, Miss Clara Reifsnyder, Mr. W. T. Auman.

Declamation, In Pennsylfumih will ich bleiwe, [*I want to stay in Penn.*] Mr. M. I. Jamison.

Declamation, Die alt Heemet, [*The old home.*] Mr. Samuel Campbell.

Declamation. Die Singenschul, [*The Singing School,*] Miss A. Rilabaugh.

Dialogue, der Jack und die Betz kenne net agree'e, [*Jack and Betz can't agree.*] Miss Anna Shreffler, Mr. John W. Foote.

Declamation, des Dutchmans Klage, [*Dutchman's Complaint,*] Mr. Lewis Nagle.

Declamation, S'alt Wohnhaus an der Spring. [*The old house at the spring*] Mr. Thomas Moyer.

Dialogue with performances, Cousin Else aus Amerika, [*Cousin Elsie from America*] Miss Lola Motz, Miss Anna Musser, Miss Lizzie Harter, Miss Laura Kreamer.

Declamation, Wie's war in alte Zeite, [*How it was in olden times*] Mr. W. T. Auman.

Declamation, Lilien und Rosen, [*Lilies and Roses*] Miss Lola Motz.

Declamation, die Metzelsupp, [*Sausage demotion*] Mr. John Lose.

Dialogue, with performances, Leberwerschtmacher, (*Liverwurstmaker,*) Miss Anna Long, Miss Lizzie Harter, Mr. John Lose.

Declamation, die alt Sort Dschentl'leit un die nei, (*The old and the new kind of gentlemen,*) Mr. John F. Harter.

Declamation, Quittenperty und Lttwergkoche, (*Applebuttercooking*) Miss Anna Musser.

Declamation, die Baure und der Marrik, (*the farmers and the market*) Mr. L. Runkel.

Declamation, das Vergissmeinnicht an der Quelle. (*the Forget-me-not at the spring*) Miss Laura Kreamer.

Dialogue, S'Jokele un der Hans werre gute Buwe, (*Jac and John will be good boys*) Mr. Karl Motz, Mr. Wm. Harter.

Der Schneider von Brinzingen oder die Eselsjagd, (*The Taylor of Brinzingen or the mule hunting party*)
A Comedy with Vocal and Instrumental music.

Mr. John Lose, Mr. Samuel Weiser,
" W. T. Auman, Mr. Karl Motz,
" William Harter. Miss Anna Musser, Miss Lizzie Harter.

Valedictory, Mr. Milton Jamison.

The vocal music will be conducted by Miss Alice Radabaugh, the instrumental music by the Millheim Cornet Band. The public is cordially invited to attend.

By Universal Accord.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

—Our young friend, C. A. Sturgis, is in Boalsburg at the musical convention this week, assisting the director, P. H. Moyer with the violin. Charley is certainly a first-class violinist and we don't feel a bit jealous about his promotion to a professorship, but to the contrary congratulate him. That's so, *proffy*.

News Miscellany.

The revenue books show that during the year 1880 $3,561,300 were received for revenue stamps from the match manufacturers of the United States. This would make the number of matches consumed 35,613,000,000, or about 700 matches per year to every man, woman, and child in the Union.

The first turnpike ever made in the United States was that constructed between Philadelphia and Lancaster in 1793, costing $500,000.

A dead pauper's coat, at Fort Scott, Kansas, was found to be lined with $500 in good money, which goes to the State, no heir appearing.

There have been no licenses issued in Potter county for the sale of liquor since 1852. As a result the courts have very few criminal cases and the poor tax amounts to very little.

In Ohio the Grangers have become the advocates of temperance, and will appeal to the legislature of that State for the passage of a local option law. This is a new addition to the temperance forces, and will become a power hard to resist.

There are 1,500 watches made every month at the Lancaster watch factory.

Hughesville, Lycoming Co., wants a bank, a coal yard, a place of amusement and a Young Men's Christian Association. It has a beer saloon, a blacksmith shop, two old bachelors, four old maids and two dogs to every family.

In this state there are eighty-seven daily newspapers, six hundred and eleven weekly and one hundred and thirty-seven others, making a total of eight hundred and thirty-five.

A Murderer Lynched.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18—Joseph Darroche, who shot and killed Thomas H. Trelvar, a few days ago, on account of a difficulty concerning Trelvar's wife, was captured six miles from Bodie on Sunday. His guilt was established at a preliminary hearing, and about one o'clock yesterday morning he was taken from jail to the scene of his crime and hanged in the presence of five hundred men.

"A Blizzard," says a Dakota man, "is the Northwestern name for a gale of wind filled with snow and icy particles, as fine as rice powder, with a temperature ten to twenty degrees below zero. A genuine blizzard is so fierce that you can neither face it nor distinguish objects ten feet away from it. In Dakota and Minnesota, during the prevalence of a blizzard, farmers only venture out of their houses with guiding ropes around their persons to enable them to find their way back."

The new penitentiary now building at Huntingdon is a mammoth affair. It was commenced in the spring of '79; and after two years work the outside foundation wall is just completed. It covers an area of ten acres. The wall is seventeen feet deep, mostly below the surface, and twelve feet in thickness, tapering to seven feet above ground, all laid in cement. On this stone foundation the building will be started, also of stone, and square at a height of thirty-two feet. Eight years more will be required to complete the work.

SNATCHED FROM THE BRINK OF THE GRAVE.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., January 15.—Lafayette Kockwood, a well-known farmer of Shippen township, Cameron county, came here to attend court as a witness. Last night he retired at the Hepburn House about midnight and not appearing when his name was called the Court sent for him about 11 o'clock. On search being made he was found in his room in a dying condition from asphyxia, having failed to turn off the gas. Three doctors worked with him all the afternoon and by the liberal use of the galvanic battery succeeded in restoring him to consciousness and this evening pronounce him out of danger. His recovery is considered remarkable.

A Western Obituary.

Jem Bangs we are sorry to stait has deceased. He departed this life last Munday. He went 4th without any struggle, and such is Life Tu Day we are as pepper grass—mighty smart, tu morrow we are cut down like a cowcumber of the ground. Many things we bought at his growcery, and we are happy to stait to the admirin wurld that he never cheated, speshully in the wate of makrel, which was nice and smelt sweet and his survivin wife is the same wa.—We never knew him to put sand in his sugar, though he had a sand bar in front of his hous; nor watter in his Lickers tho the Ohio river past his dore. Piece to his remains. He leaves 1 wife 9 children, 1 cow, 4 horses, a growcer's stoar, and other quadrupedes to mourn his loss—but in the language of the poit his loss is their eternal gain.

DIED.

On the 13th inst, in Mifflinburg, George N. Youngman, Esq., aged 76 years, 8 months and 3 days.

On the 1st inst., at Pleasant Valley, Lincoln county, Kansas, of membranous croup, Eddie son of P. B. Stover, aged about 9 years.

On the 22nd inst., at her residence in Aaronsburg, Catharine Elizabeth Bower, widow of Adam Bower, deceased, aged 87 years, 8 months and 14 days.

Funeral text: "I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, my soul shall be joyful in my God, for He hath clothed me with the garments of Salvation, He hath covered me with the robe of Righteousness.

Jesus ist fuer mich gestorben,
Und sein Tod ist mein Gewinn;
Er hat mir das Heil erworben,
Drum fahr ich mit Freuden hin,
Hin aus diesem Weltgetuemmel
In den schonen Gotteshimmel,
Wo ich werde allezeit
Schauen Gottes Herrlichkeit.

Ach, ich habe schon erblicket
Alle diese Herrlichkeit,
Jetzo werd ich schon geschmuecket
Mit dem weissen Himmelskleid;
Mit der goldnen Ehrenkrone
Steh ich da vor Gottes Throne,
Schaue solche Freude an,
Die kein Ende nehmen kann.

J. T.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	1.00
Wheat No. 2	90
Corn	45
Rye	65
Oats White	30
Oats, Black	28
Buckwheat	50
Flour	5.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	17.00
Salt, per Bbl	1.50
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Timothyseed	1.00
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	4.50
Butter	22
Hams	
Sides	
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	30
Potatoes	
Lard	5
Tallow	
Soap	
Dried Apples	3
Dried Peaches	10
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.50
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.50
Pea "	4.00

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER
DEALERS IN
Grain
Cloverseed.
Flour &
Feed.
Coal,
Plaster
& Salt

MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

Prepare for Snow!

James C. Condo
AT
PENN HALL, PA.,
has just completed a lot of very superior
SLEIGHS,

which he offers at moderate prices. He warrants them made of first class stock by skillful and experienced mechanics. Give him a call before you buy elsewhere. He will guarantee satisfaction in all respects. 47-3m

EXCELSIOR
STEAM DYE WORKS
LEWISBURG, PA.,
W. A. Davis,
Proprietor.

All kinds of Silks, Mixed Cotton and Wool Goods dyed and finished in the best style. Gents' Coats, Vests and Pants dyed or cleansed without ripping.

Ladies' Cloaks, Capes, and Dresses cleansed or dyed to any fancy pattern where the original color is favorable. All kind of Shawls cleansed or dyed and finished in the neatest manner.

My Factory has all the machinery and facilities of a first class establishment of its kind. My experience in the business extends over many years, both in this country and in Europe, and am therefore enabled to do strictly first class work at moderate prices.

THE JOURNAL STORE,
Millheim, Pa.,
has accepted an agency from me. All goods brought there for dying will be returned free of extra charge.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

STORE CLOSED!

THE BEE HIVE STORE
was closed Friday, January 7th, 1881,

TO MARK DOWN

TO MARK DOWN

TO MARK DOWN

the entire stock of Winter Goods to close them out before taking stock,
FEBRUARY 1st, 1881.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION in Dress Goods, many reduced way below cost rather than carry them over the season.

GREAT REDUCTIONS in Woolen Goods and Cloakings.

GREAT REDUCTIONS in Skirts and Shawls.

GREAT REDUCTIONS in Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear.

GREAT REDUCTIONS in Towels, Napkins and Table Linens. A good Table Linen at only 20 cts. a yard.

A GREAT REDUCTION on the entire stock of Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, &c

A good Calico, Fast Colors at 4 cts.

Very best Calico at 7 cts.

Very best Muslin at 7½ cts.

Very best Heavy Shirting at 9 cts.

A good Gingham at 7 cts.

Everything else reduced in same way.

GREATEST BARGAINS in Black and Colored Cashmeres, Black and Colored Silks ever offered in Central Pennsylvania.

During this Great Sale we will offer the most extraordinary bargains ever offered by any store in Central Pennsylvania on account of the class of goods we offer, the immense stock, from which to select and the prices to which we have marked them. But during this great closing out sale at the prices we have marked them we will sell exclusively for Cash.

SALE BEGAN JANUARY 8th, 1881, TO CONTINUE TWENTY DAYS ONLY.

Everybody should call at once and see the wonderful bargains we offer for cash to reduce our stock.

Bee Hive Store, 65 Main Street, Lock Haven, Pa.

J. J. EVERETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Wanted 20,000 lbs. good tub washed Wool for Cash or exchange for Goods.

HELP Yourselves by making money thereby else will always keep you from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

ONLY $20.
For this Style Singer.
We will send it to your Depot to be examined before you pay for it. If it is not as represented it can be returned at our expense. Send a postal card for illustrated Circular. C. A. WOOD & CO. 17 N. Tenth St., Philada., Pa. 28-3m

IRVIN HOUSE,
(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODS CAL WELL, PROPRIETOR

Good Simple Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.

PATENTS
and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
Solicitors of Patents,
Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FREE SAMPLES of two of the best articles ever sold by agents to every one who answers this within sixty days.
American Manuf'g Co,
25-3m City Mills, Massachusetts.

NOTICE.

Those of our readers desiring steady and profitable employment, or valuable reading matter cheap for 1881, should send 15 cents to the FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING CO., 15 Dey St. New York, for a complete set of their publications and Illustrated Catalogue, containing list of premiums, &c., or $1.50 for a complete agent's outfit of 12 beautiful chromos and our Premium Book of Valuable Information, containing over 500 pages, with sample copies of all our publications, &c.

An active agent wanted in every town—twenty to thirty dollars can be made weekly. Their Illustrated Publications with their new Premiums, take at sight.

Do not delay if you wish to secure your territory.

Address Frank Leslie Publishing Co., 15 Dey St., New York.

RUPTURE The Imperial Truss is what you want. The greatest invention of the age! See our pamphlet. Sent free. Prof J. Y. EGAN, Ozdensburg, N. Y. 29-1y

Edwin J Deshler. J Jordan Deshler

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Aaronsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly answered day or night

DR. D H. MINGLE,
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$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who's willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Addres TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

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EVERY SOLDIER disabled in line of duty by wound, disease, or injury, is entitled to pension.
PENSIONS INCREASED.—Many are drawing less than entitled to.—Thousands of Heirs entitled to Pension and Bounty. REJECTED CASES re-opened.
ABANDONED CASES finished.—Copies of Lost Discharges obtained.—Claims of every description prosecuted.—PATENTS PROCURED.
Address with stamp,
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UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF THE
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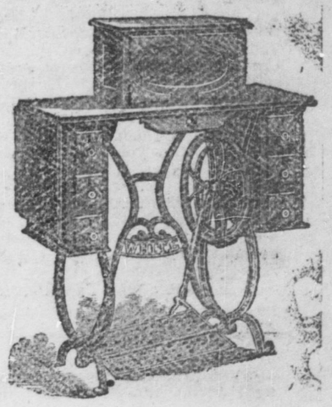

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54,853 Machines.
NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH
A RECORD OF POPULARITY.
It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine
IN THE WORLD.
Agents wanted. For terms, address White Sewing Machine Co., CLEVELAND, O.

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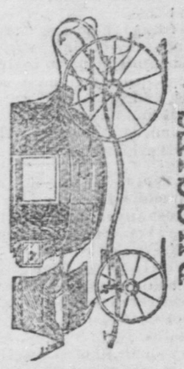

CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS.
REBERSBURG, PENNA.
Every wagon built of first-class stock and by expert mechanics. All work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. 39-1y

UNDERTAKING.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this neighborhood that they have engaged in the undertaking business. They are prepared to furnish all goods in this line as anytime and would kindly solicit a share of patronage. A Full line of

COFFINS & CASKETS

always on hand, which we are also ready to furnish to other undertakers at reasonable prices.
SHOP ON PENN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA.
LOSE, HARTER & CO.

FALL AND WINTER OPENING!!

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER

has just received her Fall and Winter stock of MILLINERY GOODS consisting of

French Bonnets, Round Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbon and all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

DRESS MAKING
in all its Branches a
SPECIALITY.

She invites her many friends and customers to call at her place of business, in Penn Street, MILLHEIM, PA.

OPIUM A IT Cured by the ONLY TRUE cure, in less time and at less cost than by any other means. No suffering or inconvenience. Treatment shipped to any part of the U. S or Canadas. Full particulars free. Address.
(Established 1863) B. S. DISPENSARY,
Berrien Springs, Mich

AGRICULTURE.

KEEP PURE-BREED FOWLS.—Aside from the greater pleasure which it affords, it pays better to keep and breed pure-bred fowls than to breed and feed a lot of mongrels, which latter many do for fear of the expense of buying a few pure-bred fowls to start with. In determining which breed of fowls to get, make up your mind at the start that no one breed can or does possess all the desirable qualities you are in search of. If you wish a breed for laying, get Leghorns or Hamburgers; if you wish a breed for weight, get some of the Brahams or Cochins; and if you wish a breed principally for ornament, get the Polish: but give up the idea of getting a grand combination of all these qualities in one breed. Make up your mind what you wish, in the way of fowls and then select such breeds as will answer those requirements best. Give them good, comfortable quarters, supply them liberally with food and water, giving them requisite care and attention and you will never have cause to regret your investment in pure-bred fowls. When your neighbors see what fine birds you have, they will naturally want some of them, or a setting of the eggs, and thus will a demand be created which will amply repay your first outlay of cash and subsequent trouble and expense. If you had bred nothing but mongrels, there would have been little or no demand, and then merely a market prices. At good trio of pure-bred fowls, of almost any kind, can now be bought at fair figures from reliable breeders, in most sections of the country.

DOMESTICATING QUAILS.—That the common wild quail of the prairies can be domesticated is established without doubt. The writer of this has seen several flocks of them, and accounts of successful domestication has been published in papers in various parts of the country during the past two or three years. A writer in a St. Louis paper says: "I have frequently seen, from time to time in the past forty years, quails raised about farmers' houses, and as tame as pet chickens with which they associated. Were it not that the wild quails, in the farm fields, entice the tame ones away, there is no more difficulty in raising these birds and in keeping them from straying than there is in raising bantam chickens. Although never attempting to raise quails from the eggs, I have, myself, during the several hard winters, sufficiently domesticated the wild ones by feeding them, as to have them come at call for the food I gave them daily, in order to save them from perishing, and for breeding them the following season. True, they became shy again when I quit ministering to their wants. But the ordinary domesticated fowls do this, and when they are reared in the fields and woods, away from the haunts of man." I have seen them as wild as quails ever become.

KEEPING MILK.—Milk will absorb bad odors from the air quicker than almost any other liquid, therefore great care should be taken that it is not exposed to any condition where it will be likely to be damaged in the way. In manufacturing cream into butter, great care is necessary as to the quality of salt used, as great loss may be entailed by this alone. The salt is a very small item in itself, nevertheless it has cost many dollars in the course of a year through the damage done by the use of an inferior article. Always use the best known brands and keep a close watch upon them at that. The use of firkins, pails or tubs made of any kind of wood that imparts an unpleasant flavor must be avoided, as, after packing, butter is very susceptible in coming in contact with any flavors of this kind.

DRAINING PRAIRIE SOIL.—In untilled prairie soil the corn extends it roots until it strikes the water, a short distance under the surface of the ground. When soil is tilled at a depth of thirty-six inches, the roots of the growing stalk extend by numerous fibres to the new water level, thus drawing to the plant the food found in the much greater depth of earth. The ground in the untilled land cakes and bakes into a hard mass in dry weather, while that in the tilled earth is loose and porous. Capillary attraction in the latter instance supplies moisture to the upper strata of earth.

LAMBS should be separated from the dams and given a good pasture by themselves. If early lambs are desired for the spring market a Southdown cross is preferable for quality, though in size the Cotswolds are much larger than the Southdowns.

WHEN one has warm apartments in which to keep his flock, we think it an excellent plan to shear sheep several weeks before turning them out to pasture. Give it a trial.

YOUNG cows should not be taught to eat at milking time, as it will not always be found convenient to supply food, and they will be restless without it when accustomed to it.

HORSES hate solitude, and are made savage by being kept alone.

Why the Glow-worms Glow.—The French scientist Jousset de Lielleme claims to have discovered that the glow of the glow-worm is a spontaneous action, and that the little insect has the same object in glowing that some Parisian ladies have in displaying certain ribbon streamers, which are very appropriately called "*suivez-mot*." It has long been known that the female glow-worm alone understands the art of glowing exceedingly well, though the male and even the larva possess some of this phosphorescence. Some earlier scientists expressed their belief that the glowing apparatus in the female served the purpose of favoring the fructification of the eggs, in so far as the male was attracted from the distance by the phosphorescent light of the female. But it was left to our prosaic age to discover that the light was produced by an essentially spontaneous action. The above named French naturalist made an incision in the head of the female glow-worm (evidently supposing that in this animal, also, the organ of will is in the head), and the phosphorescent light at once ceased, but it returned—and this is the most important fact of the experiment—every time that the action of the brain or of the central nervous organ was irritated by artificial means, such as electricity.

As oils and fats exert a very destructive action upon india rubber, the following recommendations by Mr. Thomas Bolas to those desirous of securing oil-resisting properties in the case of vulcanized caoutchouc may prove useful: 1. The use of a high quality of rubber. 2. Thorough curing. 3. The absence of free sulphur in the finished article. 4. The presence of such pigments as litharge, red lead or white lead. 5. The incorporation of a trace of glycerine with the materials. 6. Curing in a glycerine bath placed in an ordinary steam vulcanizer.

HUMOROUS.

IT was a little evening gathering. She was a delicate daisy of about forty summers and as many hard winters. They were eating fruit and she remarked, as she delicately pared a peach: "The skin of a peach always sets my teeth on edge." Her little nephew who is sharp-eared and sharp-eyed, said, "Well, auntie, why don't you take your teeth out and lay them on the window sill, like you did this morning?" Her appetite for fruit vanished. The boy will sit sideways on the bench when he goes to school next Monday.

A FEW nights ago the girls in an Indiana college got up a kicking match, for the championship, the one that kicked the highest to be awarded the belt. One of them tried to kick with both feet at once, and he sat down on her spinal column so italically that she was seriously injured. A college girl shouldn't kick at the ceiling with both feet at once unless there is a young man standing near to catch her in case of a fall—and then it would be advisable to first dress like a female trapeze performer.

A YOUNG minister and his wife visited the congregation where his father was previously the pastor. He preached on the Sabbath, and after service, one of the venerable elders speaking with the young minister's wife, said: "Your husband preached from the same text that his father had the last time he was in that pulpit."

"Indeed," replied the lady, "I hope it was not the same sermon, too."

"Oh, no," said the elder, "his father was a dreadful smart man."

HE was not much up to Galveston tricks, but when a man with crape on his hat showed him a massive gold ring telling him that he had just found it, the young man didn't believe it. He said: "I believe you stole that valuable ring." "No, sir; indeed I didn't. You may have it for $2, as I have to leave town." He paid $2, but when he took it to the jeweller, and the jeweller told him the retail price per dozen of that style of ring was 35 cents, he burst into tears and said, "I did that man an injustice. He never stole it. He was honest after all.

A DISGUSTED looking man with a double-barreled shot gun came wearily up Woodward avenue. "Well, Jones," said a friend, "just in from the flats?" "Yes," said Jones, dropping that butt of his gun heavily on the pavement, "I'm in from the flats. Six of us have been sitting in the rain in a wet boat for two days looking for ducks. Not seeing any sport in this I left. The other five are there yet, and I am of your opinion that they're flats. Yes, sir," shouldering the shot gun again "I'm just in from the flats."

A SCIENTIFIC journal explains, in a long article, "How thunder storms come up." We haven't read the article, but we know how they come up. They wait until the Sunday school picnic reaches the grove, and gets fairly to business at copenhagen, swinging, flirtation, croquet and other innocent games, and they come up like thunder and lightning. It takes the average thunder storm not more than ten minutes to come up in the neighborhood of a pic-nic.

A FARMER complains that it cost him twenty-five dollars to raise a pig weighing one hundred and forty pounds. That was pretty steep. A man raised a pig weighing one hundred and forty pounds, in a street car, the other day, and it only cost him five dollars and cosses. The pig was smoking and swearing in the presence of ladies, and the man raised him with his boot off the car into the street. The magistrate said he raised him a little too emphatically. The pig landed on his snout.

A LADY with a fatal squint came once to a fashionable artist for her portrait. He looked at her and she looked at him, and both were embarrassed. He spoke first: "Would your ladyship permit me," he said, "to take the profile? There is a certain shyness about your ladyship's eye which is as difficult in art as it is fascinating in nature."

A YOUNG man who had inherited the day before a large fortune from his uncle gave a dinner to a few friends. He inquired at the restaurant if they had some old cheese. "Yes," replied the waiter, "Is it strong:" "Strong enough to bring the dead to life." "I don't want it," replied the heir.

THREE little boys, on a Sabbath day, were stopped on the street by an elderly gentleman, who, perceiving that they had bats and balls with them, asked one of the number this question: "Boy, can you tell me where all naughty boys go to who play ball on Sunday?" "Over back of Johnson's dam!" the youngster replied.

A YOUNG girl while attending Sabbath school saw a picture of Cain and Abel in the lesson book. She looked at the teacher and said: "——; man dead." Well, Stella," said the teacher, "what killed him?" "Don't know," said the bright young lady; "run over by the cars, I suppose."

OLD Mr. Coupons listened to a sermon on charity last Sunday and was so moved that when he came out he said: "I never was so stirred up about charity in all my life. I'll be blamed if I don't"—"Give five dollars to the poor?" "Not exactly; I mean I feel like I want to go out begging, such an effect did that sermon have on me."

THE only hope of bald heads—Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum. Every objection removed by the recent improvement. It is now faultless. The only real natural hair restorer ever produced.

TWO MILESIANS were standing at the Fairmount water works in Philadelphia, Pa., watching the big wheels splashing the water in every direction, when one of them remarked. "Mike isn't this a qure country, where they have to grind their water before they can use it?"

"IT isn't loud praying that counts with the Lord so much as giving four quarts for every gallon, sixteen ounces for a pound, and thirty-six inches to the yard," said an Arkansas circuit rider.

THE other day, while at dinner Miss Mary Anderson was asked by the waiter, "Soup?" "No, Sir!" she replied, indignantly, "I am the leading actress of the age."

WE have known some extreme cases of headache cured in half an hour by taking a teaspoonful of finely-powdered charcoal in half a tumbler of water. It is an innocent yet powerful alkali.

A BALTIMORE man was severely bitten by a a mule the other day, which is a sure sign that the mule had rheumatism in his hind legs.

DOMESTIC.

DINNERS.—No. 1.—Oyster soup, baked white-fish, fish sauce; boiled beef tongue, baked chicken, baked Irish potatoes, hot slaw, tomatoes, celery, catsups, pickles, cranberry pie, queen's pudding, fruit, coffee.

No. 2. Beef soup, lobster croquettes, broiled chicken, sweet potatoes, baked beans, stewed tomatoes, cauliflower, lemon pudding, apple-jelly, tea or coffee.

No. 3. Bean soup, veal cutlets, fried parsnips, sausage and cabbage, celery salad, apple meringue, whipped cream, chocolate.

No. 4. Raw oysters, chicken and cream soup, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, baked sweet potatoes, celery salad, baked tomatoes, pickled tongue, hot slaw, mincepie, nuts and raisins, cream and cake, Vienna coffee.

No. 5. Noodle soup, roast pork, potato balls, fried sweet potatoes, creamed peas, apple sauce, celery, Indian meal pudding, apple pie, tea or coffee.

No. 6. Tomato soup, baked halibut, roast of veal, roast potatoes, succotosh, squash, boiled onions, fried hominy, bread and raisin pudding, boiled chestnuts, apples, coffee.

RELIEF FOR BURNING FEET.—To relieve burning feet first discard tight boots. Take one pint of bran and one ounce of bicarbonate of soda, put in a foot-bath, add one gallon of hot water; when cool enough soak your feet in this mixture for fifteen minutes. The relief is instantaneous. This must be repeated every night for a week, or perhaps more. Then bran and bicarbonate should be made fresh after a week's use. Bicarbonate of soda can be bought for a small price per pound from wholesale druggists. The burning sensation is produced by the pores of the skin being closed, so that the feet do not perspire.

HOW TO CLEAN THE FLOOR.—If you have a painted floor keep soap and soap suds off of it, for it spoils the brightness of the paint, makes it soft, and then it peals off, leaving the floor looking worse than if it had not been vainted. Just take clean, hot water, put a teaspoonful of spirits or ammonia into a three-gallon pail of water, stir it, and with a clean, long handle mop, rub the floor all over, then wipe it off with clean water. It takes a little while to get the gray out of the boards, but it will come out after a time, and you will find it far easir to keep your floor white and nice than it was when cleansed with soap suds.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.—*Eagle*.

A SUBSCRIBER sends us the following recipe for seasoning sausage. He says he has used it many years and several of his neighbors have tried it, all highly recommending it. It is this: To 100 pounds of chopped meat season with 2½ pounds of salt, ¾ pound of black pepper, 1 oz. cayenne pepper, 2 ozs. of ground mustard and 8 ozs. of sugar. Those who like the flavor of herbs can add to their liking; those who do not can dispense with them. Sausage flavored as above and slightly smoked will keep until late in the following winter.

IF you wish to keep straw matting bright, you must wash it twice during the summer with salt and water, say about a pint of salt dissolved in a pailful of warm, soft water, drying the matting quickly with a soft cloth. The salt will prevent it from turning yellow. After oil clothes are scrubbed and dried, they should be rubbed all over with a cloth dipped in milk. Those who have not tried this plan have no idea how brightly the colors will come out.

HOUSEKEEPERS will find the following recipe for cleaning paint useful: To a pound of soap and a half a pound of pulverized pumice stone add an equal quantity of pearlash, and mix with hot water into a thin paste. With an ordinary paint brush lay on this mixture over the paint which requires cleaning, and in five minutes wash it off with boiling water.

A DELICIOUS breakfast cake may be made by taking enough bread sponge to make, when risen and baked, a cake about two inches thick; knead into it a piece of butter about the size of half an egg; after it is in the tin put on the top little lumps of butter and then cover it with fine white sugar and ground cinnamon; when baked there will be a sort of crust over the cake. This is very nice with coffee.

VEGETINE.—This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it.

LINSEED TEA.—Boil gently for two hours two ounces of linseed in a pint and a half of water, with a little lemon peel shred finely and an ounce of barley sugar. Strain and add enough lemon juice to make it agreeable. This is useful for a cough and should be taken warm. Spanish liquorice may, if liked, be boiled with the linseed.

SAUCE FOR ROAST BEEF. — Grate horse-radish on a grater into a basin, add two tablespoonfuls of cream, with a little mustard and salt, mix well together, add four tablespoonfuls of the best vinegar, and mix the whole thoroughly.

BOILING water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains; pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent it from spreading over the fabric.

LADIES making collections of business cards, send to Cragin & Co., Phila., Pa., for a set of seven cards in six colors and gold, illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." Sent gratis to users of Dobbins' Electric Soap.

CHARCOAL, laid flat while cold on a burn, causes the pain to abate immediately; by leaving it on for an hour the burn seems almost healed when the burn is superficial.

A TEASPOONFUL of turpentine boiled with white clothes will aid the whitening process.

THE cold, driving, easterly rainstorms of this season rarely fail to afflict nearly everybody with Colds. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the surest and safest Cough Remedy made. Price 25 cents.

Fire Engines Making Tea.

As the firemen belonging to Engine Company No. 29 were returning from a fire in Warren street last evening, they saw smoke issuing from the grating over the sidewalk in front of 201 Fulton street, occupied by the Wells Tea Company. An alarm was sounded and the engine had steam up again in a few minutes. Five more engines came. At first it looked as though it would be a very easy matter to extinguish the fire, but the smoke was so dense that entering the place to direct the streams was out of the question. Poles were therefore attached to the nozzles, which were then pushed in through the basement windows. It took two hours of steady, hard work to thoroughly extinguish the fire. The damage was estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000, and the amount of tea made by the streams of water playing for so long on the blazing tea-chests was estimated at a million gallons.

—Taken from N. Y. Sun, Dec. 3, 1880.

The stock was a very large one, and rich in variety. It included not only all the various grades of Tea from China and Japan which are well known, such as Japan, Uncolored Japan, Basket Fired Japan, Natural Leaf Japan, Japan Tea Dust, Gunpowder, Imperial Hyson, Young Hyson and Twanky, but these old-fashioned "Old Country" Teas, such as Congou, Souchong, Scented Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and the various grades from India, including the far-famed Assam.

In all cases there were from five to ten grades of each kind to suit not only the East and West, but all the various tastes of the cosmopolitan population of our "whole country" and the Canadas included.

The Wells Tea Company are an offshoot of the original American Tea Company, of which Robert Wells is President. They were established about six years ago, and have large resources. The fire has not caused an hour's delay in the execution of any orders. In a few days the old warehouse will be in its accustomed shape; no inconvenience will be occasioned in the meantime to their large list of customers, their adjoining building affording all the facilities required.

The King of Smokers.

A year or two ago there died in Rotterdam a certain Mynheer Van Klaes, to whom is certainly due the title of "The King of Smokers." To gain this distinction in the great nation of puffers must require almost superhuman powers and a love for the Indian weed that passes understanding. But Van Klaes was ever superior to the emergency. It took no effort on his part to gain the smoky crown and wear it while he lived. He did not even die young, as we might have anticipated from his immoderate use of the weed, but both enjoyed life and smoking until he had passed his eighty-first birthday.

During the long vista of smoky years in which he reveled in his pipe, Van Klaes consumed four tons of tobacco, well wetted down by 500,000 quarts of ale which he drank, not to mention Schiedam schnapps and other national beverages.

In Mynheer's house was a sumptuous apartment, entirely devoted to pipes and tobacco. Every variety of the fragrant weed grown on the earth's surface was to be found there, in the plug, cut up or shredded. Cigars, cigarettes and cigarillas were grouped about in tasteful display. But, above all, Mynheer's pipes first riveted the visitor's eye. In this choice collection every branch or variety of the pipe family had its representative; one could trace the whole evolution of the race, from the clumsy bowl and thick stem of Sir Walter Raleigh's clay to the lovely-carved meerschaum from Trebizond.

In this temple of tobacco the veteran would sit puffing prodigious volumes of smokes from his well-filled pipe, only pausing now and then to wet his thirsty lips with a drink of ale. It is said that his last reflecting breath was borne from his lifeless body on a cloud of fragrant smoke.

A few hours before his death, Van Klaes called for a notary to make his will. Puffing vigorously, and after taking a puff at his Schiedam, Mynheer gave precise directions for the performance of his obsequies. In the first place, his coffin was to be thoroughly lined with the tops, bottoms and sides of boxes that had contained his favorite cigars; then a bladder of the finest dry-cut Dutch golden leaf was to be placed at his feet. Most important of all, his favorite pipe must be laid by his side. A firm conviction that his soul was not going to dwell in these latitudes where fire is always sure to be close at hand caused Mynheer to direct his executor to place a box of matches by his side, and with great foresight he also desired that a flint and steel should be added, as by some unforeseen occurences the matches might dampen before they would be wanted.

Having thus attended to his personal wants in the next world, Van Klaes desired that the smokers in the neighborhood should be invited to his funeral, each one to be presented with ten pounds of tobacco and two pipes stamped with the name and arms of Van Klaes, together with the date of the donor's demise. These guests were to be admonished to keep their pipes lighted during service, and to scatter ashes on the coffin as it was being consigned to mother earth.

The poor of the vicinity, who observed these instructions faithfully, were to be presented on the anniversary of Mynheer's death with ten pounds of tobacco and a firkin of ale apiece. After these items were arranged to his liking, Mynheer smoked his last breath, constant to the last, and certainly deserving to be immortalized as the "greatest smoker since the flood."

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die.!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."—*Salem Post*.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.—Cleanse the stomach, bowels and blood from all acrid and corrupt accumulations, and you remove the cause of most diseases and thus preserve good health and also save large doctor's bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy for this purpose is Simmons' Liver Regulator. Read what a physican of twenty years' practice says.

"Your medicine is steadily gaining popularity, and is one of the indispensables in every family that has given it a trial. No other remedy within my knowledge can fill its place. I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like the Liver Regulator, promptly and effectly move the liver to action and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system.

"L. M. HINTON, M. D.,
Washington, Ark."

A Benefactor of Mankind.

P. Magnus M. Mayr, O. S. B., Cath. priest, New Trier, Dacota Co., Minn., writes to P. Neustaedter & Co., sole manufacturers of *Anakesis*, Dr. Silsbee's INFALLIBLE CURE FOR PILES: I used only four of the *Anakesis* beans; the first two without observation of the prescript, therefore without success! My case was very difficult, lasting many years. I wrote for other medicaments to support the first doses; meanwhile I took the second and third globulus according to ordinance, and since four weeks and two days after using the moistened pills, *I am cured*. Dr. Silsbee is really a benefactor of mankind. I suppose I will have no need of the second box and even not of the first one! I am cured, but I will keep it for my fellow-citizens suffering under like pain, and send hereby the two dollars, an unspeakable small amount for so great a benefit. Thanks be to God.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. MAGNUS M. MAYR, O. S. B., Cath. priest.

Samples of *Anakesis*, the Great External Pile Remedy, are mailed *free* to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York.

His Last Dose.

Said a sufferer from kidney trouble, when asked to try Kidney-Wort for a remedy: "I'll try it, but it will be my last dose." It cured him, and now he recommends it to all. If you have disordered urine do not fail to try it.—*Recorder*.

Vegetine.

For Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent

FEVER,

Or what is more commonly termed **Fever and Ague**, with pain in the loins and through the back, and indescribable chilly sensation down the spine, an irresistible disposition to yawn, pain in the eyes, which is increased by moving them, a blue tinge in the skin, and great listlessness and debility, Vegetine is a **safe and positive remedy**. It is compounded exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it is one of the **greatest cleansers of the blood** that is or can be put together. Vegetine does not stop with breaking **Chills and Fever**, but it extends its wonderful influence into every part of the human system, and entirely eradicates every taint of disease. Vegetine does not act as a powerful cathartic, or debilitate the bowels and cause the patient to dread other serious complaints which must inevitably follow; but it strikes at the root of disease by **purifying the blood**, restores the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, **regulates the bowels**, and assists nature in performing all the duties that devolve upon her.

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Works in the human system in perfect harmony with nature's laws, and while it is pleasant to the taste, genial to the stomach, and mild in its influence on the bowels, it is absolute in its action on disease, and is not a vile, nauseous Bitters, purging invalids into false hope that they are being cured. Vegetine is a **purely Vegetable Medicine**, compounded upon scientific principles. It is indorsed by the best physicians where its virtues have been tested, is recommended **only where medicine is needed**, and is not a mixture of cheap whiskey sold under the cloak of Bitters.

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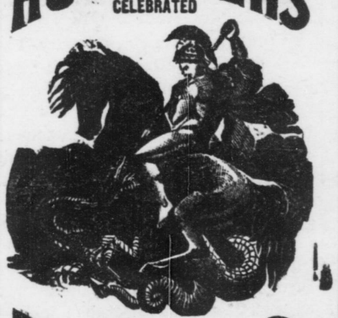

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